

May 3d.

DR. KENDERDINE in the Chair.

Eleven members present.

PROF. LEIDY exhibited the internal organs of generation of a hog, which were of an anomalous character, and had been sent to him for examination by Dr. S. C. Thornton, of Moorestown, New Jersey. The animal, Dr. Thornton informed him, had been bought for breeding purposes, and from outward appearances was considered as a good sow. The animal was frequently in heat, and as often received the boar. At these periods it would froth at the mouth, and champ in the manner usual under such circumstances in the male. As the animal would not breed, it was fattened up for meat, and when killed, the butcher, surprised at the peculiar appearance of the internal genital organs, sent them to Dr. Thornton. The condition of the external organs the latter did not ascertain, as they had not been preserved.

In the specimen exhibited, the uterus and vagina were about as well developed as ordinarily in the sow, but approaching the usual position of the ovary, the uterine horns abruptly narrowed into an impervious cord extending along the inner edge and included in the peritoneal fold enclosing an epididymis.

A testicle with the epididymis occupied the usual position of an ovary in relation with the uterus. The testicles were equally well developed on both sides, but no traces of ovaries were evident. The body of the testicle measured about an inch and a half long, by one and a quarter broad, and one thick. The interior exhibited the ordinary appearance. The well developed epididymis terminated in a vas deferens extending along the course of the uterine horns, enclosed in the fold of the broad ligament, to the anterior wall of the vagina, in which it pursued its way to the incised extremity of the latter. The vaginal portions of the vasa deferentia were enlarged and provided with lateral cœca. The epididymis and vas deferens were distended with a milky liquid, but this on examination was found to contain no spermatozoa, only epithelial cells and granular matter.

---

May 10th.

The President, DR. RUSCHENBERGER, in the Chair.

Twenty-four members present.

---

May 17th.

The President, DR. RUSCHENBERGER, in the Chair.

Thirty-five members present.

PROF. LEIDY directed attention to a few fossil bones lying on the table. One of the specimens, a well preserved tibia, had been obtained by Prof. Hayden from the pliocene formation of Little White River, a tributary of White River, in the Mauvais Terres of Dakota. A second specimen, a radius, looking as if it might have belonged to the same skeleton as the former, together with an astragalus, were found by Prof. Hayden in the pliocene deposit of the Niobrara River, Nebraska. These bones indicate a small robust species of *Rhinoceros*, not likely to have been the same as the *Hyracodon Nebrascensis* or the *Aceratherium occidentalis*, which belong to the miocene formation of the Mauvais Terres. They are too small to have belonged to the *Rhinoceros crassus*, whose remains were found in association with two of the specimens. Their relation to *R. meridianus* of Texas, *R. hesperius* of California, and *R. matutinus* of New Jersey is uncertain.

1870.]